MONDAY, *January 7*, 1771. [NUMB. 1841.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Some REMARKS, on a PLAN propoſed, for the better Government of Britiſh America, *publiſhed in laſt Monday's Evening-Poſt* ◊

IN general I. No one can reaſonably object againſt, but be well pleaſed with a Plan regularly propoſed, and really calculated for, the better Government of the American Colonies; if ſuch a one can be found.

II. In order hereunto, we are quite willing all anticommercial Acts and Laws ſhould be repealed, and ſuch as are expedient & beneficial to Commerce, be enacted and made, for the ſtrengthening the connection, and brightning the Chain betwixt Great-Britain and America

III. We are alſo willing, his Britiſh Majeſty ſhould form a general Plan of Government for America, ſubject to the reviſal of Parliament: In caſe it be alſo ſubmitted to, approved of, and cordially accepted by the Colonies: But not otherwiſe.

IV. We are willing alſo, all our Governors ſhall be appointed by, and hold under the Crown, and removed at his Majeſty's pleaſure, when we have all forfeited the Rights of Charter, (1) own'd and ſubmitted to his Britiſh Majeſty as an abſolute oriental Monarch: But not before.

V. We are willing too, our Colony Charters be made void, and annihilated, when we have violated the condition on which they were given, and by which we hold them: But not till then.

VI We are free each principal Town in the Provinces and Colonies, be made a City, with Mayor, Aldermen, &c. when we are large enough, rich enough, and need it: But not ſooner.

VII. We are willing to be made a Kingdom, and unalienably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, when our Governors are all broke, our Charters are all took from us, and we all ſubject to Lordſhips—But not before, in the Form and Manner propoſed.

VIII. We will ſubmit to be under a Lord Lieutenant, as Ireland is, when conquered by Force of Arms, as Ireland was: But not 'till then.

IX. We will ſubmit alſo to an American Parliament, when our General Aſſemblies fail to anſwer the Deſigns of Government, and are finally diſſolv'd —But not ſooner.

X. We are willing all Religions be tolerated, but ſuch only as are intolerable to Church and State, as Roman Catholicks, and the like.

XI. We are willing Biſhopricks, Metropolitan, Dioceſan, &c. be appointed, when our Lord ſhall repeal his Laws, Mat. 23 8.—12. And inſtead of ſaying "Ye are all Brethren"—in the Miniſtry, ſhall ſay, "Some of you, ſhall be Lords, Metropolitans, &c. others Officials, Underlings, and the like:"—But not 'till then.

XII. We are quite willing, and think it highly reaſonable, and even neceſſary, that the Articles, &c. of the Church of England be reviſed, and reduced to the ſacred Cannon, before any Plan of Eccleſiaſtical Government be propoſed for North-America: And 'till this be done, and the Remarks above made, well conſider'd; we muſt treat the Plan propoſed, as injurious to the Laws of Chriſt; contrary to good and ſound Policy; and even an high affront to Reaſon, and common Senſe. ◊

Meſſrs FLEETS

THERE is a little upſtart ¶ *Gentleman*, lately *ſettled* in this Town, who calls himſelf a *Baptiſt*; and the *Youth* diſcovers a moſt unſufferable arrogance and ſelf-ſufficiency. Theſe *Diſtempers*, we ſhould hope, with a little *Wholeſome Correction* will ſubſide, by the time he arrives at the *common* years of *Diſcretion* and *Experience*. But *Bigotry*, after having taken ſo *early* and deep Root, as it ſeems to have done in his mind, is ſeldom if ever cured. I very much ſuſpect, that he is one of thoſe deluded *young Men*, who are employed by the Enemies of America, to defame and blacken the Colonies, and this Town and Province in particular: There are ſuch not only here, but in *New-York*, *Philadelphia* and elſe where: *prompt Lads*, whoſe Buſineſs it is, in *imitation of their betters*, to ſpread the Seeds of Diſcord among the Provinces. I ſhould be glad, if the indiſcrete *young Perſon* I am ſpeaking of, who *affects* to *take the lead* of his *Superiors*, might be informed, and convinced if that be *poſſible*, that in endeavoring to create a *miſunderſtanding* between thoſe, who in this Town at leaſt, are *united Brethren* he is grieving as well as *affronting* all the candid among thoſe of his own Perſwaſion

After introducing himſelf in Mr. Draper's paper of the 27th ult. with uttering an heap of *Words*; ſuch as "*abſurdity*," "*contradiction*" "*allegation*," "*charger*," &c with an air of ſuperlative "*effrontery*," he goes on; *I*, ſays he, (*Ego* et res meus) "*I* will ſupport juſt and grievous complaints," againſt that man of *ignorance*, who has *dared* to ſay many things of the Baptiſts: *I* know "the whole Chriſtian World; aye, and *I* know "the Rights of Conſcience," and *I* can convince "the *many* who are ignorant' that the General Aſſembly "can," and whether they know it or not, (for *I* DARE not ſay they are either *ignorant* or *perverſe*) they *ought* "to enact more in favour of the Baptiſts."

But, Meſſrs Fleets, I am myſelf of the ſame perwaſion in religion with this *young Hero*, and I will venture to ſay, I have, at leaſt, more *experience* than he; and I own, *I* cannot ſay what the General Aſſembly *could* do, for the Baptiſts in general, or the *Aſhfield* brethren in particular, that they have not done. I am further of the opinion of the *Cambridge* Gentleman, that *true candor* never, in any age or country, prevailed more among Chriſtians of differing ſentiments, than at this time, in this Province. And, I believe, this is the opinion of Baptiſts in general, and all others but *enthuſiaſtical Bigots*. I hope therefore, that the *harmony* will not be broken, by any thing that has been, or ſhall be ſaid, by this *ſtrippling Highflier*

I am in *truth*, what you know I profeſs to be,

vid pa 366 A CATHOLICK BAPTIST.

LONDON, October 23.

On our preſent Situation with SPAIN.

THERE ſeems four obvious points to be adjuſted with Spain.

1. Satisfaction to the owners of the Anti-gallican Privateer, for their unjuſtifiably detaining at Cadiz, the Duke of Penthievre French Eaſt-Indiaman.

2. Settling the *Manilla* Ranſom. (2)

3. Satisfaction for the Inſult at Falkland Iſland. (3)

4. Reparation for our preſent Armament.

Which require no other Adjuſtment than that conciſe one which Oliver Cromwell made with the French ———

Oct 25. They write from Bucks, that a gentleman, who was lately at an entertainment there, produced a letter which he had received from Paris, with ſome dark hints concerning the po—ſ—n—g the late very worthy and patriotic Lord Mayor. ¶

Some intelligent people imagine, that the French have no real deſigns in the Mediterranean, but that they will attempt to draw great part of our force there, and then attack our poſſeſſions in the Atlantic.

We are aſſured, from authority that we think may be ſafely credited, that a public Faſt will be appointed, to implore the bleſſing of the Almighty upon our Arms, and in the prevention of Peſtilence: And we further hear, that it has been a very ſenſible Satisfaction to two great Perſons, that the devout Minds of the People are directed to that Great Power from whom alone we can hope for Safety.

Amongſt the various accidents produced by the high wind laſt week, at Stirbitch fair, was the following: A lady, walking on the road with a gentleman, who had long paid court to her, a blaſt took her in the front, and entirely unroofed her of her hat, cap, tow, horſe-hair, and French curls, and left her as bare as if ſhe had been new ſhaved; the Lady burſt into tears at ſo dreadful a diſcovery and the Gentleman, after picking up the ſhipwreck of her beauties, ſtood motionleſs like a ſtatue, with all the head furniture in his hand, and ſo mortified at her appearance, that he had not power to give her comfort by a ſingle word.

A few days ſince the following extraordinary affair happened at Paris: The King came thither ſuddenly, attended by his guards, who ſurrounded the parliament houſe; the Grand Monarque entered, to their great aſtoniſhment, while they were ſitting, called for the decrees againſt the Duke d'Aiguillion, which he immediately tore to pieces, and telling them they were a parcel of ungrateful wretches, got into his carriage, and returned again directly to Verſailles.

The Bruſſels Gazette ſingularly aſſerts, that the French, tho' they are making no ſort of preparation for War, are by no means afraid of the armaments in England, as the Court knows they are only fitted out "to bring the Colonies in America to reaſon."

A Plan is now under conſideration for making the iſland of Bermuda a free port, in conſequence of ſome petitions laid before the Lords of Trade and Plantations, for the better promoting of Commerce.

LONDON,

October 31ſt, A meeting of the Electors of Weſtminſter was held at Weſtminſter-Hall.—Mr. Wilkes attended by the Committee and an infinite Number of People, was ſeated in the Chair—three loud Acclamations proclaimed the perſecuted Hero Chairman of the Day. — Mr. Wilkes took out a Paper, and ſaid that the Meeting was to conſult whether Inſtructions ſhould not be given their Members for impeaching the Hon. Frederick N—— ✶ *commonly called Lord N*✶*, in Parliament; for, that he the ſaid Frederick, did declare and inſiſt in Parliament, that the Subjects of this Realm are not veſted with any Right, Authority, or Privilege to* petition *their King; and for that he, the ſaid Frederick, was ſuppoſed to have given the moſt pernicious and wicked Advice to his Majeſty in ſeveral other ſpecified Matters, equally illegal and unconſtitutional. This Motion was oppoſed by Mr. Sawbridge, he urging that it would not avail, for it would be impeaching Lord North to Lord North in the preſent Houſe of Commons, and that what with the Biſhops, Scotch Lords, and a Train of p——ned Lords, who are always at the b[illegible] of a M——r, his Strength was greater in the upper Houſe: Mr. Sawbridge therefore propoſed to drop it: and added,* —— "*I have the higheſt Opinion of the Virtues of his Majeſty's Heart, who at preſent has a* thick miſt *before his Eyes, I truſt in God, that he will himſelf ſoon liſten to the united complaints of his people, and reareſs their every wrong: and propoſed another Remonſtance in its ſtead; not doubting, but if the people perſevere, and are ſteady in having their invaded rights re-eſtabliſhed, or the invaders of theſe condignly puniſhed, his Majeſty, ſooner or later, would have that thick miſt diſpelled from before his eyes.*

The following is a correct Copy of the Remonſtrance agreed to by the Electors of Weſtminſter, at their meeting on Wedneſday laſt,

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the ELECTORS of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"AS long as we have any confidence left in the integrity of your Majeſty's intentions, and in the ſincerity of your declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your royal interpoſition in behalf of a loyal and much injured people. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. (c) That power is wiſely and inconteſtably placed by the conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the benefit of your people. There are but two ſituations in which it can be exerciſed—— either when the people are diſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied with the conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this power, as irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, the people will loſe a conſtitutional remedy. If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter caſe, as it has been very recently, and without any ſcruple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, (5) it can never be a benefit, but, on the contrary, muſt be a grievous injury to your ſubjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the conduct of this Parliament.

"With the moſt dutiful reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the redreſs of every grievance, the ſecurity of all our violated rights, the relief of all our ſufferings, the prayer of every petition, the reſtoration of unanimity, harmony, and peace (*ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne*) are all intirely in your Majeſty's power to beſtow; for the injuries we have ſuſtained, and the evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, officers and ſervants, by thoſe Members of Parliament, eſpecially who are under the immediate influence of the Crown.

"Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated, as to have a choice of means to give redreſs and contentment to your people; either by removing ſuch of your ſervants who have done the wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament: That ſo ſince no adequate proviſion has hitherto been made to prevent the Crown and its Miniſters from chuſing all their ſervants and dependants from amongſt the repreſentatives of the people, the people by a freſh election may have an opportunity of chuſing for their repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the ſervants and dependents of the Crown and its Miniſters.

"By the choice of independent, unbiaſſed, and real repreſentatives of the people, and by the meaſures which ſuch men will naturally take for our ſecurity, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, (4) Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the right of Complaint."

A letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Berlin ſays, that that able Politician, the King of Pruſſia, having heard that ſome doubts were expreſſed, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia was aiming at Univerſal Empire, on a preſumption of her conquering Turkey, he declared, that he would effectually prevent that,

(a) Penſioned (c) Beck (d) Miniſte

(1) vid. the Charter pa 1077. Vol. 2.

(2) vid. pa. 60. Vol. 1.

(3) pa. 311.

(c) vide page 742. Vol. 2.

(4) Referring to Wilkes's Election, vid. page 535 538 550. Vol. 2.

(5) Turn to Index Vol. 2.

◊ See Plan Page 349 ¶ Rev. Mr Davis, (Settled in the Room of Mr Bounds) who its ſuppoſed has been writing againſt this Province on behalf of the Baptiſts, charging this Province as having a perſecuting Spirit towards the Baptiſts. — Page 291 — Poiſoning Alderman Beckford

LONDON. October 10.

IT is ſaid that the power given to the Britiſh Ambaſſador to Liſbon is *deciſive*—a full and immediate redreſs of grievances—or war.

Oct. 12. A great Perſonage is ſaid to have, of late, ſpoken high in commendation of Lord Chatham, and to have declared, that notwithſtanding he is well ſatisfied with the conduct of the preſent Premier, he could wiſh that popular Nobleman to take the lead of Adminiſtration.

Oct. 18. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Richard Peters, Eſq; to be Regiſter of the Vice-Admiralty Courts of the Province of Pennſylvania in America.

Three bomb veſſels are to ſail with the fleet to Liſbon, with orders, as it is ſaid, to bombard that capital, if ample ſatisfaction be not given for the inſults offered to the Britiſh nation.

It is reported, that Admiral Elphinſtone has already remitted upwards of 100,000l. to his Lady at Plymouth.

Scarce a day paſſes, but Sir Edward Hawke and Lord Sandwich are together, in private conference with his Majeſty, for more than an hour.

Oct. 19. A body of North-American Merchants is employed in drawing up their caſe, which, it is ſaid, will be ſubmitted to the immediate inſpection of his Majeſty.

Oct. 20 The faſhionable wager at preſent is to take a guinea to return a Lottery ticket, if war be declared before the firſt of next month.

Lord Mansfield's nails have entirely come off ſince he was at Scarborough, from the violence of his ſcorbutic diſorder; but are now growing again, and his Lordſhip is in perfect health.

Oct. 23. The courier that was diſpatched from hence by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador to his Court, about a month ago, is daily expected back. In his way to Madrid he was ordered to Paris, where (we hear) he was kept four days before he proceeded further; ſo that it looks as if the French were concerned in the preſent affair between our Government and that of Spain.

By a private letter from Conſtantinople we learn, that it is thought the Grand Signior would willingly make peace with the Empreſs of Ruſſia upon almoſt any terms, being in conſtant fear of a general inſurrection, which by the preſent aſpect of affairs, ſeems to be more than probable, if we conſider the diſpoſition of his ſavage ſubjects, who are daily maſſacreing one another without reſpect of perſons.

The Premier was on Thurſday on a viſit of buſineſs to a noble Lord in Arlington-ſtreet.—An over curious Courtier, who happened to meet him in the Hall, aſked him *en paſſant*, whether the anſwer of the Court of Madrid, as given in the papers, was in any reſpect true. "Sir (ſaid the Miniſter) the anſwer, I believe, is known only to his Majeſty, and four or five others on whoſe confidence their Sovereign can depend; I muſt leave you therefore to judge of the truth of what you have read in the papers."

It is a general opinion, that no declaration of war will be made till after the meeting of Parliament, which event is to take place on Tueſday the 13th day of November next, that the ſtate of the affair will be then laid before them, and their advice aſked in an event of ſo great concern, before the nation is precipitated into a war.

However deſirous the Miniſters have been, and ſtill are, to prevent a War, all their efforts (ſays a Correſpondent) are now in vain: War is inevitable. The preparations which are now going forward on our part, ought to have been made four months ago, and an able Miniſter appointed. Theſe ſteps, he ſays, *might* have prevented a War; but now it is impoſſible,—unleſs it is meant to ſacrifice the honor and dignity of the kingdom for ever.

We hear from Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire that ſome Gentlemen in that neighbourhood being ſo confident a War with Spain is at hand, are actually fitting out a Privateer of conſiderable Force, the Command of which is to be given to an able experienced Captain, who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt War.

Oct. 25. Lord Egmont is now talked of to ſucceed Lord Viſcount Townſend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In caſe of a War with Spain, we ſhall have all the Privateers of France poured upon us, with Spaniſh Commiſſions; which will be a great annoyance to our trade; while we can take nothing from the Spaniards, for they have nothing to take, now their Galleons are come home.

We hear that at the opening of the next Seſſion of Parliament the American differences will be taken into conſideration, principally owing to the endeavors of Lord Chatham & other patriotic Gentlemen.

L—d C—m, it is ſaid, has got acquainted with ſome tranſaction of the preſent Miniſtry, which in a proper place he intends to make public; and which, from the looſe hints that have been dropped concerning it, is ſuppoſed will be a matter of public aſtoniſhment.

On Friday the Coroner's Inqueſt bro't in their verdict Wilful Murder, on the bodies of the two Sailors that were ſhot by a preſs-gang on board the Indiaman.

Oct. 30. Yeſterday ſeveral members of the minority waited on Lord Chatham.

Nov. 1. Yeſterday there was a full board of Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke preſided, when ſome more ſhips were ordered to be put into commiſſion.

A gentleman of this city was a few days ago called on to give his reaſons for refuſing to pay the land-tax, for his eſtates in a certain county, or ſuffer his tenants to pay it; he anſwered, that he will never pay a farthing till he is legally repreſented in Parliament, and that if his tenants pay the tax he will not allow it them again.

A report is ſpread here, that two corps of the Ruſſian army, after having paſſed the Danube, and environed the camp of the Grand Vizir, had made priſoners the chief of the Ottoman army, and were in poſſeſſion of the ſtandard of Mahomet.

By a letter from Calès, we hear, that the French Ambaſſador at Madrid has been preſented with a memorial relating to the preſent diſpute between the Engliſh and the Spaniards, complaining to the following purport—That their attempting to make up the breach was a groſs inſult on Spain, as they were the principal adviſers of their making a claim of Falkland Iſlands, and at the ſame time promiſed, if any rupture enſued from it, that they would join them to ſubdue the Engliſh; that after ſpending an immenſe ſum in equipping a large fleet, and reinforcing their army, they had altered their minds, and adviſed them to compromiſe matters with the Engliſh, by reſtoring Falkland Iſlands, and paying all the expences they have been at in fitting out ſo large a fleet, &c. However, they were determined not to follow their advice, and deſired an immediate anſwer whether they would abide by their former promiſe. The letter further ſays, the Ambaſſador has not yet given any anſwer, but has diſpatched a courier to his Court for inſtructions.

The following account may be depended on in reſpect to Lord Granby's death:—His Lordſhip finding himſelf much out of order in the ſtomach and bowels, ſent for Dr. Daltery from York, who (with Dr. Mouſſey who attending his Lordſhip before) were well convinced he had ſtrong ſymptoms of the gout, and accordingly adviſed the Marquis to put his feet and legs into hot water, at the ſame time adminiſtering the higheſt cordials to drive it into the extremities, which ſoon had the deſired effect; that immediately after his feet ſwelled, looked inflamed, and had all the appearance of the diſorder being ſettled there, when his Lordſhip retired to another room, where he was immediately ſeized with a fainting fit, and expired without a groan, in the preſence of his phyſicians.

It is ſaid that a perſon of diſtinction of the civil law who arrived from Paris on Friday night, aſſures his friends, that the Court of France would not liſten to any hoſtile meaſures againſt England, though ſuch meaſures were ſtrongly preſſed by the Spaniſh Miniſter at the French Court. This has had ſo good an effect that the Spaniards are now diſpoſed to make reparation for the damages we have ſuſtained.

Nov. 3. It is aſſured the Spaniards have now at the Havanna and Hiſpaniola eighteen ſhips of the line, ready manned and equipped for ſea, beſides a number of land forces.

Yeſterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the levee at St. James's for the firſt time ſince laſt winter, and had a conference with his Majeſty.

Nov. 5. Lord Bute, it is confidently ſaid, is now at the Court of Madrid in diſguiſe.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. We are now in the moſt critical ſituation, as all the news which we receive from the Grand Vizir only ſerves to encreaſe our terrors. All our troops, not excepting the Janiſſaries, declare loudly that they will no longer bear arms againſt the Ruſſians.

Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 10. The taking of Bender is confirmed by a courier juſt arrived. The Ruſſians took it on the 17th of July, by aſſault, and the garriſon, amounting to 3300 men, were put to the ſword: They ſaved only the Seraſquier, who commanded there.

Legborn, Sept. 15. The Ruſſians, after a vigorous defence, have taken the two caſtles on the Archipelago ſide of the Dardanelles, which are about 2000 paces from each other, and 130 miles from Conſtantinople. From thence they have penetrated into the canal, and Count Orlow is now battering the other two caſtles, called the New Dardanelles, in a part where the ſtrait is not above half a league broad, and where it is commanded by the cannon of both forts.

Madrid, Oct. 3. It is reported here, that the diſputes between our Court and that of London will be amicably terminated. On Monday laſt, a courier arrived with important diſpatches from our Ambaſſador at London; and next day Mr. Harris, who is charged with the affairs of Great-Britain, received an Expreſs from his Court, on the contents of which he hath had ſome conference with the Marquis Grimaldi. The Engliſh courier ſet out yeſterday on his return to London; ſince which the report of an amicable termination of ſome affairs in diſpute ſeems to gain ground.

Philadelphia. December 27. 1770.

Capt. Miller, from Dublin, on the 30th of October, in lat. 36:53, long. 20, ſpoke with a ſhip from Cadiz for London, 17 days out; the Captain of which informed him, that the differences ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and Spain were amicably adjuſted, to the ſatisfaction of both nations, the Spaniards having agreed to the demands of the Engliſh.

Capt. Aſhmead from Barbados, on the 16th inſt. in lat. 37, long. 72:30, ſpoke with Capt. Jacock, in a ſloop from Boſton to North-Carolina, 7 weeks out, having been drove, by contrary winds, as far to the Eaſtward as the Iſle of Sable.

They write from London, that the Navy of England was never on ſo reſpectable footing as at preſent—and that 70 ſail of the line would ſhortly be in actual ſervice.

New-York, Dec. 27. 1770.

Friday laſt arrived here the Schooner —— Capt. M'Aroy, from St. Euſtatia, in 18 Days—Captain M'Aroy informs, that he put into Antigua, where he was informed, that they had received freſh Advices from London, and were in great expectation of a War: That the Merchants at Antigua were fitting out Privateers, and all other Naval Preparations were carrying on, which bear the aſpect of War.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, Nov 13. 1770.

"I think it may not be improper to inform you, that Capt. Place, in a ſhort paſſage from Grenada, gave us this morning the following account, That juſt before he ſailed a Sloop arrived there who had been chaſed by two Frigates belonging to a French Fleet, which he ſuppoſed by their courſe were bound to Martinico. We have a number of corroborating circumſtances relative to an approaching Rupture between the French and us."

Between one and two o'clock laſt Friday noon, a Fire broke out in a Stable in New-ſtreet, in this City, which entirely conſumed that, and the one adjoining, notwithſtanding the alertneſs of our Inhabitants on the occaſion.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 28.

Laſt Sunday John Carrol, and Alexander M'Maſters were committed to Goal in this Town, charged with breaking open the Apartment in the Stable of Capt. John Beecher, which is uſed as a Store. Carrol, a few days ago, received Ten Laſhes, for common Theft.

NEW-PORT, Dec. 31. 1770.

We hear from Norwich, that laſt Wedneſday night, a large barn, belonging to Col. Jabez Huntington of that place, was intirely conſumed by Fire, with 6 oxen, 2 horſes, 1 cow, 20 tons of Engliſh hay, and 200 buſhels of wheat. This barn had been ſet on fire twice before, within a few weeks, ſuppoſed deſigned by ſome malicious perſon.

SALEM, Jan. 1 1771.

Laſt Sunday Capt. Benjamin Calley arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which place he left the 5th of November, and informs, that the Spaniards are making great preparations for a WAR with Great-Britain, which they expected would commence very ſoon: That the Troops are in motion, and the Fortifications of Cadiz are receiving great repairs and additions; that two Engliſh Men of War lately at Cadiz lay upon their quarters for ſeveral nights, expecting to be boarded by the Spaniards, but had left the place before he ſailed;—that the Court of London had demanded Six Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimburſement for the expence which their late infraction has occaſioned, and for compleating the Manilla Ranſom; that the Court of Madrid would pay no more than half that Sum viz. Three Millions; on which the perſon ſent from London to make the demand had left Madrid, having waited only nine hours for an anſwer.

It is ſaid the French were uſing their influence to bring about a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and Spain.

A Gentleman at Glouceſter has favoured us with the following

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Liſbon, dated Nov. 14, 1770.

"The War ſeems daily nearer to an open declaration. From circumſtances we have reaſon to fear it will be general. The great & unexpected ſucceſs the Ruſſians have had againſt the Turks has raiſed a jealouſy in the Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia: Perhaps as the Ruſſian Force will be moſtly employed with the Turks, the opportunity may ſeem favorable to the two former Powers, who, it ſeems, now demand part of Poland from the Empreſs, and the free town of Dantzick.

"However, all theſe ſchemes may as likely be for no other purpoſe but to bring the Empreſs to an accommodation with the Turks. It alſo happens, in the courſe of ſuch deſigns, that the parties diſagree, and the natural conſequences is War:—— Therefore, while we ſee pretenſions of that nature, we think for the worſt."

Buried in the Town of *Salem* from January 1, 1770, to January 1, 1771.

Males, - 54	Whites - 109	Total 115	
Females - 61	Blacks - 6		

Baptiſed, 99 Males, 90 Females. In all 189.

Lord North. & Chatham. & Middlesex whose Proper Member is Jn.° Wilkes, But. the Commons voted Col.° Luttrell in his Room, vid page 535—538—550. Vol. 2. & vid. page 311. & vid pa. 60. Vol. 1.

BOSTON, January 7. 1771.

Six Transports came out of the Downs with Capt. Symmes, bound to Cork, to take on board the 56th and 58th Regiments for Gibraltar: the 51st & 61st Regiments were also to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Portsmouth.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Oct.* 23.

—"The Courier, mentioned in our last as expected from Madrid, has been some time since returned; but the Reply bro't to our Remonstrance 'tis said is so far from being satisfactory that another Messenger has been dispatched thither, whose return is expected with the utmost impatience; in the mean time our Naval Preparations continue with great Vigour; the Press for Seamen also continues very warm, and within these few Days the Bounty for encouraging them to enter into the Service has been doubled.

"Notwithstanding every thing has the Appearance of our being at the Eve of a War, yet it is now the general Opinion that no Declaration will take place until the Ministry have taken the sense of Parliament on so weighty an Affair: And as there will be a Meeting of both Houses on the 13th of next Month (Summonses being issued for that purpose) we shall then probably soon know what we are to expect."

It is said there had been Orders from Russia to purchase in England One Million Pair of coarse Stockings for their Troops. It is also said, that the Demands for Woollen Cloths from the North Country were very great, that all that could be obtained of the Manufacturers in Yorkshire were purchased to send there.

We hear that one or two Vessels belonging to New England, bound from the Straits, and putting into Falmouth, were obliged to go at some Distance and perform Quarantine. A Proclamation having been issued by his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, that as the Plague is now raging in Constantinople, orders, that Quarantines be observed by all Ships and Vessels whatsoever coming from or through the Mediterranean; also Ships coming from Dantzick, &c.——*If there really is Danger of Vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean, no doubt Care will be taken of such as come directly to the American Ports.*

In the Brig Paoli, Capt. Hall, which sailed for London last Wednesday, went Passengers *Duncan Stuart*, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of New-London, Mr. *Joseph Palmer* of Germantown, Mr. *William Palfrey*, and Mr. *James Bowdoin*, jun. of this Town.

Capt. Chambers in a Brig from Cape Nichola Mole coming into the Harbour ran on George's-Island: The Vessel and Cargo will be saved.—The Captain and Men were considerably Frost-bitten in the cold Weather on this Coast; about 15 Days ago the Cooper, Mr. *Josiah Pullen* of this Town, was wash'd overboard and drowned.

We hear from Cumberland in Nova-Scotia, That some Time in November last, in a remote Part of the Town a Child of about 3 Years of Age being picking Chips at the Door, was caught by a Bear, which carried him some Distance, the Mother hearing the Child scream, ran to the Door, and seeing the Child in the Bear's Arms ran to him, and took the Child from him; the Bear then seized the Woman and threw her down, tore her Cloths almost all off, and bit her in both Thighs; she at length got from him, and escaped into the House, the Bear followed her, she then taking another Child out of the Cradle, ran to a Neighbour's House, which was at some Distance, the Neighbour carried a Gun loaded, and shot the Bear in the House.—The Woman was in a likely Way to do well: The Child was not hurt at all.

At the Training of the Marblehead Regiment of Militia, last week, it is said near 1000 Men, Inhabitants of that Town, appeared under Arms, and made a handsome Appearance.

On the 1st Instant died at Menotomy the Wife of Mr. William Cutler, of that Place, aged 47 Years:—She was the Mother of 36 Children; but the 35th was the only one that survived to follow her to the Grave.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter U, begins Drawing this Day.—Some Hundreds of Persons who neglected purchasing Tickets in season, are disappointed of a Chance therein: The demand for Tickets was so great last Week that some were sold at 5 Dollars.

Lately MARRIED, Dr. *John Sprague*, to Mrs. *Esther Harrison*, Widow of the late *Charles Harrison*, Esq;—Dr. *Samuel Danforth* to Miss *Hannah Watts* of Chelsea.—Mr. *William Smith*, Merchant, to Miss *Catherine Louisa Salmon*, of Medford.—At Hampton; Mr. *David Cutler* to Mrs. *Mary Belknap*, both of this Town.—*William Grrratt Hillhouse*, Esq; of the Island of Antigua, to Miss *Lillias Bruce*, Daughter to Capt. *James Bruce* of this Town.

DIED, Mrs. *Pecker*, Wife of Mr. *Daniel Pecker*.—Mrs. *Tyler*, Wife of Mr. *Elisha Tyler*, Shipwright.—Mrs. *Howes*, Widow.—Mrs. *Thomas*, Nurse.—Miss *Martha Parker*, Daughter of Mr. *Thomas Parker*, Mason.—Mr. *Deering*, House Carpenter.—Mr. *George Daniell*, belonging to Philadelphia.

Messrs FLEETS.

AS I have heretofore seen in your News-Paper several accounts of Bears being killed in one place and another, which I suppose to be inserted either as remarkable occurrences, or for want of something else of more consequence; and as it appears to be a barren time for news at present, I take this opportunity to acquaint you that on Friday the 28th of December last, being in company with several Gentlemen from Plimouth, at General Winslow's in Marshfield, keeping of Christmas, &c. the weather being very pleasant, it was proposed to go a shooting on the General's estate; we had entered but a little way into the Wood when we heard a barking of the Dogs, and having resorted to the place from whence it proceeded, which was near to the side of a Swamp, we soon discovered poor Pil. who in order to get clear of the Dogs had clamber'd up a large oak tree and seated himself between two branches thereof: One of the company, viz. Edward Winslow, Esq; of Plimouth, the General's Brother, being a notable marksman, having charg'd his Piece with a ball, & being at about 100 yards distance let fly at poor Grim, which was no sooner done then he made a hidious yelling and bled very freely, and it was expected would drop immediately; however he still continued in the same position, & Mr. Winslow being again charg'd, told the company he would put the poor fellow out of his misery by placing the second ball into his ear, which he did with such exactness that it entered but an inch below; both the balls went through the Bear's head, and were not two inches apart, altho' fired at so great a distance: I mention this to let you know that there are Americans that can upon occasion shoot Bears with as great certainty as any people whatever.

The Bear being thus demolished, (which was a young one very fat and delicious) the company returned to the General's, where they spent the remainder of the day & evening with regaling themselves over a chearful bottle, without ever mentioning a word of politicks.

Newbury-Port, Dec 28, 1770.

ON the 26th of this Instant died, in the 55th Year of her Age, and this Evening was honorably interred, Mrs. PHEBE PARSONS, the Consort of the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS.——She was a Person of superior endowments of Mind; had acquired great knowledge in the Geography of the World and Church History; was greatly acquainted with the holy Scriptures, and able to speak very pertinently upon the most interesting points of christian Doctrine and practical Godliness. She went thro' many hours of darkness after her first Conversion, but towards the close of Life, especially for near twenty of her last days she had great Light and Establishment, and the Peace of GOD which passeth understanding.

Biddeford, Dec. 31, 1770.

LAST Lord's Day departed this life, aged 112, years, Mrs. *Poak*, of this Town:—She was a native of Ireland, and has been in this country about 80 years; her memory for the last 10 years of her life was callous to all impressions, yet she could converse on transactions before that time with tolerable propriety; in September 1769, she walked a mile & half from home and returned the same day: Three or four days before her death she went out to see one of her neighbours—In 1764 she was lost in the woods between Saco and Arundel, and in the night, without path or guide, travelled through to Arundel, about 4 miles on a strait line. Her nails were grown like eagles claws, the flesh growing and extending to the end of them; she has for many years express'd a great desire to die, not only as being wearied with Life, but having (as is supposed) a well grounded hope of a better. So being worn out with the burden of age, gladly laid down to rest.

Last Week died suddenly at Glouceſter in Rhode Island Colony, Mrs. *Mary Collins*, aged 106 Years.

And on the 27th ult. was found dead at Attleborough, within about 20 Feet of his own Door, Mr. *Nathaniel Woodcock*, aged 64 Years, supposed to have been taken with an Asthmatic Fit.

We hear the Rt. Hon. George Grenville lay at the point of Death when the last Vessels left England.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Estate of the late *Joseph Green*, Esq; deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with *Joshua Green* and *Ebenezer Storer*, Executors. *Boston, Jan.* 7. 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

An active sprightly Negro Lad, about 18 Years of Age, that can speak French.—Enquire of the Printers.

Twelve Acres & an half of Land in *Dunstable*, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

To be had at the *Heart* and *Crown*,

A POEM on the Execution of *William Shaw*, at *Springfield*, December 13, 1770. for the Murder of *Edward East* in *Springfield* Goal.

Irish Linnens and Baizes,
Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs,
Ravens Duck, and Russia Drab,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Testaments, Snuff,
With a few Articles imported two Years ago,
To be Sold very cheap, by
Samuel Eliot
At his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square,
Just above the Market.

E. Bridgham,
At his STAFFORDSHIRE and LIVERPOOL Ware-House,
(the Store lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Lee*)
in King-Street,
Has just received a large & elegant Assortment of
China, Glass & Earthen Ware.
Consisting of almost every Article of those Manufactures, which he will sell very low for Cash only.

Choice new CURRANTS
By the Hundred, Dozen, or single Pound,
To be Sold by
Archibald Cunningham
At his SHOP in Fore-street, near the Draw Bridge,
Also No. 4 PINS and all other sorts.
N. B. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace & Cloves by the large or small Quantity.

Left for Sale
At the AUCTION ROOM in Queen-street,
A few Pieces black Calimancoes,
blue Shalloons, blue, crimson, and black Tammies, striped and plain Camblets, worsted Qualities, scarlet and other Broad Cloths, Duffil Blankets, six Pieces of Baize, and a few Reams of Writing Paper.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Barrels of very choice
Connecticut PORK,
Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET on reasonable Terms,
A House with good Accommodations, situate in Queen street, adjoining to *Samuel Quincy*, Esq's;—Enquire of *Andrew Cazneau*, Esq.

Taken away on Thursday Night the 3d Instant, from along side of a new Brig laying at the South side of the Long Wharf, a new BOAT of about 19 Feet long, paid with Turpentine and no Paint. Whoever will bring Intelligence of said Boat to the Sign of *Admiral Vernon*, in Kingstreet, so that the Owner may have his Boat again, they shall be handsomly rewarded and all necessary Charges paid by
Jan. 7, 1771. JOSEPH HUBBART.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Abel Lawrence*, Esq; late of *Groton*, deceased, are required to make Payment to *Jonas Cutler*, Administrator on said Estate; and all Persons who have any Demands on said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator, in order for a speedy Settlement. *Groton, Jan.* 1*st*.

TO BE SOLD *upon good Security*,
Four valuable Lots in the Township called No. 2 or *Colerain*, in the County of *Hampshire*, the one containing 130 Acres, the second Lot containing 20 Acres, the other containing 18 Acres and 118 Rods, formerly belonging to *James Fairservice*, deceas'd, but now to the Heirs of the Hon. *Benjamin Prat*, Esq; deceas'd, good Land and finely situate for Mills; as also another Lot adjoining North River in said Town, very advantageously situated, containing about 160 Acres.
Enquire of SAMUEL SWIFT.

To be Sold at the *Heart* & *Crown*,
The PARTNERSHIP:
Or the History of the Rise and Progress of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, &c. Wherein the Conduct of *Joseph Galloway*, Esq; Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, Mr. *Thomas Wharton*, sen. and their Man *Benjamin Towne*, my late Partners, with my own, is properly delineated, and their Calumnies against me fully refuted.
By *WILLIAM GODDARD*.
"Pro Aris et Focis."

At the same Place may be had,
A few of the Rev. Mr. *Edwards*'s Treatise concerning Religious Affections.
Dr. Whitaker's Sermon on the Death of Mr. WHITEFIELD.
Dummer's Defence of the New-England Charters.

Now Opening,

A FRESH and LARGE Assortment of GOODS,
JUST IMPORTED
In the Captains *Dixey* and *Symmes* from *LONDON*,
And to be Sold by

Gilbert Deblois

At his SHOP the Bottom of School ſtreet,
By WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At the very loweſt Rates for ready Money.

☞ *Wholeſale Cuſtomers may depend on Buying at ſuch a Rate as will afford a handſom Retail profit.*

Red and blue Duffils, ſcarlet and blue Whitneys, 6 qr. bearſkins, beavers, frizes, plain & knapt bath beavers, ſuperfine waled coatings of all colours for ſurtouts, &c. with baſket buttons and bindings to match; a great variety of broad cloths of all prices, kerſeys, half thicks, german ſerges, baizes & flannels, ſtrip'd and plain blankets, LOW PRIZ'D SCARLET BROAD CLOTHS, check'd ſaddle and ironing cloths, London ſhalloons of all colours, black & olive color'd low-pric'd Manchester velvets, BLACK DRAWBOY and Everlaſtings, all widths & prices of Manchester checks & Iriſh linens, dowlaſs, ozenabrings, Ruſſia drabs, huckabuck for towels and table cloths, diaper table cloths, clouting diaper, Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia linens, &c. all prices cambricks & lawns, black & white catgut, plain & figur'd gauzes, &c. &c. London COAT and SHOE BINDINGS, with ſcarlet, green, blue & all other colour'd fine broad QUALITIES, buckrams, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, tapes, ſtay laces, garterings, No. 4. Pins, with all other kinds, common and beſt white chaple needles, fine wax color'd threads, Scots ditto, worſted crewels & canvas.—A great aſſortment neweſt pattern metal coat & breaſt buttons, beſt ſilver & gold thread baſket ditto, with bindings to ſuit.—A parcel of genteel FUR TRIMMINGS, plain & figur'd black & other color'd peeling and broad ſattins, Engliſh & India black taffaties and color'd Damaſks plain & changeable lutestrings, ducapes, rich genteel brocades, all colors of farſinets, allamodes, perſians, figur'd modes, &c. &c. a great aſſortment of BLACK and other color'd SNAIL TRIMMINGS, and black ſilk fringe for capuchins, all prices & colors of tammies, durants, callamancoes, CAMBLETS, plain & ſtrip'd cambleteens, worſted damaſks, yard wide Venetian poplins and genteel color'd crapes. Denmark luſters, maſquerades, broglios, &c. —NUTMEGS and all other Spices, CHOICE Souchong & Hyſon TEA, powder, ſhot, lead, ſteel, braſs kettles, blue & white China cups & ſaucers, bowls, plates, diſhes, &c &c. &c. Pot & foolſcap paper, paſteboard, &c. HOLLAND ſcates, bruſhes, battledores, drums, violins, ſtrings, bridges, bows, &c. a great aſſortment of mens, womens & childrens worſted, cotton & thread hoſe, among which are ſome very extraordinary 4 thread mens Jerſey knit.—Womens black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts, mens worſted, mill'd & leather gloves of all kinds, CRIMSON velvet faſhion, ſcarlet, green & ſtriped mens worſted caps and muffatees, womens purple gloves with flower'd backs, beſt treble ſtitch'd white kid and bath lamb ditto, mens Norway doe & buff ditto.—All prices ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, India bandanno and lungee romalls, black & colour'd barcelona handkerchiefs; a great variety of black bone, white blond, bruſſels, and trolly laces, womens black ſattin hats, bonnets of moſt colours, CHIP HATS, all colours ſilk knee ſtraps, black & colour'd ſilk ribbons of all widths in the neweſt faſhion, money ſcales, womens beſt Engliſh black ruſſell ſhoes, brocaded clogs & galloſhoes, very neat plain & red mix'd bengalls; a large parcel of low priz'd callicoes, chints, &c. with all kinds of Summer Goods. *Dec.* 31, 1770.

For GEORGIA,

The Sloop *Elizabeth*, *Timothy McDaniell*, Maſter,
Will ſail in 8 or 10 Days at fartheſt.
For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Edward Church*, at his Store in Newbury ſtreet, or to the Maſter on board. *Boſton, Dec.* 31. 1770.

WANTED,

Eight Thouſand White Oak Hogſhead STAVES, and Three Thouſand Hogſhead HEADING; for which the Caſh will be given.——Enquire of the Printers.

A few Casks of 8d. 10d 20d.

and Sheathing Nails, Salt Petre, Allum, Brimſtone, and Turkey Figgs per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity.—Engliſh Loaf Sugar ſingle refin'd, treble refin'd Ditto, which is very ſuitable for and has been much admir'd by the Ladies.—Likewiſe a good Chaiſe of Saddle Horſe ſix Years old; all which are to be ſold cheap by WILLIAM COFFIN jun at his Houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet, adjoining the Province Houſe.

Beſt *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards,

by the Groſs, Dozen or ſingle Pack, to be ſold at the *Heart* & *Crown* in Cornhill.

Beſt Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Iriſh Linen Warehouſe.

There is continued to be Sold at the IRISH LINEN WAREHOUSE in King-ſtreet, a very general Aſſortment of LINENS, amongſt which are 3-4ths, 7-8ths, and yard wide, of the laſt Bleach, which are purchaſed in Ireland on the beſt Terms with the Caſh, & ſold at the very loweſt Rates; likewiſe Sheeting and Table Linen.

The Committee for receiving

and diſtributing the charitable Donations collected in this Province for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of thoſe Perſons who periſhed at Sea ſince *January* 1768, belonging to *Marblehead*, being informed that many Pariſhes which have made Collections for the Purpoſes aforeſaid have had no good Opportunity of conveying them to the Committee; ſaid Committee would therefore beg the Favour of all ſuch Pariſhes to ſend their Collections by the Members of their Towns, at the next Seſſions of the General Court, with Directions to deliver the ſame to the *Marblehead* Members, who will take care thereof and deliver them to the Committee aforeſaid. Thoſe Pariſhes where there is no Member are deſired to deliver their Collections to the Member of the next Town, if agreeable.

JEREMIAH LEE, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD,

One Hundred Acres of good Land, all under Improvement, with a new Dwelling Houſe well finiſhed, and a large Barn thereon, and two Wells of excellent good Water nigh ſaid Houſe: The Land conſiſting of good Tillage, Mowing and Paſturing Land, well water'd with Springs and a Brook running through the middle of ſaid Land, all fenced into proper Diviſions, and incloſed with good Stone Wall & Virginia Fence; alſo a fine Orchard in its prime, lying in *Peterſham*, in a pleaſant ſituation on the great Road to No. Four, a Mile and a Quarter from the Meeting-Houſe.——Alſo about 60 Acres of Wood Land, with good white Pine Timber growing thereon, lying on a good Road about a Mile from the aforeſaid Land.——For further Particulars enquire of *Beriah Ward*, living on ſaid Premiſes.

Worceſter, ſs. *Decemb* 4 *A.D* 1770. } Whereas the Eſtate of *William Richardſon*, late of *Lancaſter*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; deceaſed, hath been repreſented to the Judge of Probate of ſaid County as inſolvent, and the ſaid Judge has thereupon appointed the Subſcribers to be Commiſſioners for receiving and examining the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the ſaid Eſtate, and has allowed to the ſaid Creditors Six Months to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts:

☞ The ſaid Creditors are therefore hereby Notified thereof, and that the ſaid Commiſſioners propoſe to attend that Service, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. *Manaſſeh Divoll*, Innholder in *Lancaſter*, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the laſt Wedneſday of *January* next, and of the next ſucceeding Months, until the Expiration of the Term of Six Months allowed as aforeſaid. *Abijah Willard*,
Iſrael Atherton.

Choice Indian dreſs'd Deer Skins,

and Canada WHEAT, to be Sold by
JOHN COFFIN,
At his Diſtill-Houſe in Eſſex ſtreet, South End.

Caſh given for
BEES-WAX,

Enquire at PETER HUGHES Store,
In King-ſtreet.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

That the Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, and Land contiguous, lately belonging to Mr. *James Read*, late of *Cambridge*, Tanner, deceaſed, will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on the third Monday in *January* next (being the 21ſt of the ſame Month) the Sale to be made at the ſame Houſe at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day.——To be ſold by Order of the Juſtices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Middleſex, for the Payment of the ſaid deceaſed's juſt Debts, &c.

TO BE LET,

A Houſe in Cambridge Street, three Rooms on a Floor, with a Pump of good Water, & other Accommodations, either the whole or in two Tenements. Enquire of the Printers.

IRISH LINENS.

William Scott, removed from Dock-Square to Ann-Street, directly oppoſite to his former Store, and near the Flat-Conduit, has juſt received from IRELAND a large Aſſortment of LINENS, conſiſting of ſeveral Hundred Pieces of 3 4, 7 8 & yard-wide, of all Prices, which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms.

Alſo at ſaid Store are to be ſold, a Variety of plain and ſprig'd black, white & crimſon Sattins, Dacapes, Mantua Silks, Sarcenets, &c.—— with ſundry other *Engliſh*, *Iriſh* and *Scotch* Goods 6w

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For LONDON,

The Brig *Hannah*, *Charles Acworth*, Maſter, Burthen 120 Tons has fine Accommodations, and will ſail in about 16 Days: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, now laying at the Long Wharf. *Jan.* 7, 1771.

For GREENOCK,

With Liberty to ſtop at ſome Ports in *Ireland*,
The Snow CLYDE, *John Dunn*, Maſter,
Will ſail in about three Weeks,
Having full three Quarters of her Cargo already engaged.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Edward Church*, at his Store in Newbury ſtreet, or to the Maſter on board. *Boſton, Dec* 21, 1770.

Caſh given for good
PEARL-ASH and BEES-WAX,

By *George Erving*,
At his Store in King ſtreet, Boſton.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tracts of Land, conſiſting of Upland, Meadow, & Swamp, containing about 44 Acres, with two Houſes and a Barn thereon; lying at a Place called the *Stage*, at *Chatham*, in the County of *Barnſtable*. For further particulars enquire of *Kenelm Winſlow*, Eſq; at *Harwich*, *James Jackſon*, and *Henry Leddel*, at *Boſton*.

To JOHN CHANDLER, *Eſq; Clerk of the Proprietors of the common & undivided Lands in the Town of* Royalſton, *in the County of* Worceſter.

We the Subſcribers, Proprietors of the common and undivided Lands in ſaid *Royalſton*, requeſt you to call a Proprietors Meeting, to be held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, in the County of *Suffolk*, on the fourth Tueſday of *January* next, at 5 o'Clock Afternoon, to tranſact the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator.
2. To grant ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary to diſcharge the Debts due from the Proprietors, and to vote the Time the Money ſo granted ſhall be paid into the Treaſury.
3. To chooſe Aſſeſſors and a Collector.
4. To vote, if they ſee cauſe, any Part of a Judgment of Court, the Proprietors Treaſurer has recovered on a forfeited Bond, againſt *Benjamin Marſh*, jun. and to give Directions concerning the ſame.
5. To grant to *Eliſha Rich*, the Settlers Lot, Number Twenty-ſeven, in ſaid Town, he having done the Duty enjoined him, by ſettling two Families thereon.
6. For the Proprietors to vote, if they think proper, to ſell all or any part of the common and undivided Land in ſaid Town, and to chooſe a Committee for ſaid Purpoſes, and to give Directions concerning the ſame.
7. To give Directions to their Treaſurer, relative to any Money now due to ſaid Proprietors, that the ſame may be paid ſpeedily into the Treaſury.
8. To ſettle Accounts with the Proprietors Treaſurer, and to tranſact any other Matter relative to the further Increaſe of ſaid Town.

JOHN ERVING,
Boſton, Nov. 5. 1770. THOMAS HUBBARD,
JOHN HANCOCK.

The Proprietors of the Lands before-mentioned are hereby notified to meet at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, at Time aforeſaid, and for the Purpoſes herein before mentioned.

JOHN CHANDLER, *Prop'rs Clerk.*
Worceſter, Novem. 6. 1770.

The Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate

of Mr. *John Mears*, late of *Roxbury*, have already commenced Suits againſt divers Debtors to ſaid Eſtate: And Notice is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate by Bond, Note or Book, that unleſs they make Payment to *James Mears*, jun'r, of *Roxbury*, the ſurviving Adminiſtrator, they may depend on being ſued forthwith.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Reams of good *Philadelphia* Printing Crown, Writing Fools Cap, & Cartridge PAPER. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

THE *Boston-* AND COUNTRY

No 822. *Gazette,* JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 7, 1771.

To the PRINTERS.

I Have taken occaſion to mention the unhappy perſons, who loſt their lives on the fatal fifth of *March*: And I think it muſt appear to every *candid* reader, that they were totally *unconnected* with each other; and that it cannot be even ſuſpected, that either, or to be ſure, more than one of them had any ill intention in coming abroad on that evening; much leſs, that they were *combin'd* together to do any ſort of miſchief: Nay, it is even to be doubted, whether they ever had any knowledge of each other. I will further obſerve, that there was not the ſhadow of evidence to prove, that any *other* perſons, excepting the Soldiers, had form'd a deſign to commit diſorders at that or any other time: Unleſs credit is to be given in a court of law, to the *hear ſay* of an *hear ſay*; the *ſtory* which one man told another *at ſea*, and months after the facts were committed: Evidence which was in vain objected to by the council for the crown; but to the honor of *one* of the priſoners council was by him interrupted and ſtopped. This worthy gentleman declared in open court that it was not *legal*, and that it ought not to have the leaſt weight in the minds of the jurors; upon which it was *ruled*, that the witneſs ſhould proceed *no further*, and he was diſmiſs'd.

I come now to conſider the tragical ſcene, as it was acted in King-ſtreet; in doing which, I ſhall confine myſelf chiefly, to the evidence as it was given in court: If I vary from the truth, let *Philanthrop*, or any one elſe correct me; it is far from my deſign: And I am willing to appeal for facts, to *the book* which *Philanthrop* has told us of; provided always, that the facts are there ſtated with impartiality and truth: This I think it neceſſary to premiſe, becauſe I find it advertiz'd, that *the book* is to be publiſh'd, not by the *direction*, but with the *permiſſion* of the court: A diſtinction, which appears to me to be of ſome importance.

It may be neceſſary, firſt to enquire into the ſituation the centinel was in, for whoſe relief the party was ſaid to have afterwards gone down. By the teſtimony given *in court*, by Col. *Marſhall*, who had ſpent the evening at a friend's houſe in dock-ſquare, it appears that at nine o'clock all was quiet there*; and paſſing thro' Royal-exchange lane into King-ſtreet, where the centry was, he found all as peaceable there; "the ſtreet never clearer," was his expreſſion. It is probable that very ſoon after this, the difference aroſe between the centry and the barber's boy; for Col. *Marſhall* teſtified, that ſome time after, he heard a diſtant cry of murder; and it is without doubt the centry ſtruck the boy, with his gun,——It was then that Colonel *Marſhall* ſaw a party turn out from the main-guard, and ſoon after another party ruſh'd thro' Quaker-lane, *all arm'd*—It is probable, that theſe were the Soldiers who, as they ran into Cornhill, abus'd the people there, as I have before mention'd: Upon the appearance of theſe parties, it is ſaid, that the barber's boy, and his fellow-apprenti,ce ran either into his Maſter's or a neighbor's ſhop.—Mr. *William Parker*, one of the priſoner's witneſſes declared, that when he came into King-ſtreet, which was after the affray began at Murray's barracks, all was quiet and peaceable: But preſently, the barber's boy, with two or three more, came to the centry—they puſh'd one another againſt him (in reſentment it is to be ſuppos'd for) they ſaid, he had knock'd the boy down—In the trial of Capt. *Preſton*, the boy himſelf ſwore *in Court*, that the centry had ſtruck him with his bayonet. Mr. *Parker* adds, that preſently a number, about fifteen, came thro' Silſby's lane, which leads from Murray's barracks, with ſticks like pieces of pine in their hands—The moſt of them *ſmall boys*, 1 or 2 of them *large lubbers*, as he called them—they ſaid, let us go to the main-guard; by which it does not appear that they intereſted themſelves in the diſpute with the centry, nor does it appear that they moleſted the main-guard, if they went up to it—Soon after, five or ſix more came up Royal-exchange lane, which alſo leads from Murray's barracks, with ſticks like the others; but neither did the witneſs ſay, that theſe interfered with the centry—Mr. *Parker* further ſaid, that he went up by Mr. *Jackſon*'s corner, and met twenty or thirty more coming out of Cornhill, a good many men among them, ſome with ſticks and ſome with walking canes—Theſe opened the matter to him; and told him there had been a ſquabble at Murray's barracks, but that the Soldiers were driven in, and all was over. These different parties met in a cluſter, at and near Quaker-lane, and not long after ſeem'd *to diſperſe*; and he ſoon went off himſelf, not leaving above twelve or fifteen in the ſtreet: And, juſt as he got home, which might not be more than ten minutes, he heard the bells ring, and the guns diſcharg'd—No one I believe will diſpute the veracity, either of Col. *Marſhall* or Mr *Parker*.

Mr. *Edward Payne*, a merchant of note in this town, was alſo ſummoned as a witneſs for the priſoners; and his teſtimony will undoubtedly be rely'd upon, by all who know him or his character. Mr. *Payne* came out after Mr. *Parker* left the ſtreet; for he declared in Court, that at 20 minutes after nine, *when the bells rang*, he went out into the ſtreet, and was told, as Mr. *Parker* had been, that the ſoldiers had ſallied out of their barracks, and had cut & wounded a number, but were driven in again. He declared that the centinel was *walking by himſelf*, and no body near him—ſo that the barber's boy and his three or four comrades, were at that time gone off—He heard a conſiderable noiſe in Cornhill, and a noiſe of people coming up *Silſby's* alley—they were inhabitants: Fourteen or fifteen, perhaps twenty, paſſed by him, ſome with ſticks, others without; as many of the latter as the former—They cried *where are they?* It is neceſſary to connect the circumſtances, as the facts are related: Here therefore I will remind the reader, that beſides the Soldiers that came out of *Murray's* barracks, and who now may be ſuppos'd to have been driven in, there was alſo a party that had iſſued from the main guard, and another party of Soldiers who came thro' Quaker-lane, all arm'd with naked cutlaſſes, &c. who went into Cornhill not long before, and there inſulted every perſon they met: Theſe were the men whom the perſons mentioned by Mr. *Payne*, in all probability refer'd to, when they cried, *where are they*,—Certainly no perſons could be tho't blame-worthy, for purſuing a *banditti*, who had already put a number of peaceable people in great terror of their lives, with a deſign to prevent their doing further miſchief: There is no foundation to ſuppoſe, that they had any other deſign: Yet theſe are the perſons, who, as ſome would have it, were the faulty cauſe of the ſlaughter, that afterwards enſued: It was indeed unfortunate that they happened to take that rout; for Mr. *Payne* added, that a lad came up and ſaid, that the centry had knock'd down a boy, upon which the people *turn'd about*, and went directly to the centry": By which, one would think, that they had no deſign to attack the centry before: and that they would not even have ſpoke to him, had they not been told that he had injured the boy: Till then, the centry had not been the object of *their* attention; and I muſt inſiſt upon it, that they had then as good right by the law, to reſent the injury done to the boy, as the party from the main-guard had afterwards, to reſent the injury done, if there was any, to the centry—The *prudence* in either caſe I will not undertake to vindicate—Mr. *Payne* further ſaid, he was afraid of what might happen from the peoples *ſurrounding* the centry, and wiſhed they might be taken off—He returned to his own door, which is nearly on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, and there heard the people cry to the centry, fire, damn you, why don't you fire.—I have juſt obſerv'd, that Mr. *Payne*, expreſs'd his concern at the peoples *ſurrounding* the centry: Mr. *Henry Knox*, another witneſs for the priſoners, a young gentleman of a very good reputation, was probably near the centry while Mr. *Payne* was at his own door—He teſtified *in court*, that the people *were round the centry*, and they ſaid he was going to fire—That he was *waving his gun*—That he (Mr. Knox) told him, *if he fired he muſt die*—That in return he damn'd them, and ſaid, that if they moleſted him, he *would* fire—That the boys were damning him and daring him to fire—That he heard one ſay he would go and knock him down *for ſweeping* (his gun)—that he thought the centry *ſnapped*—He added that *he ſaw nothing thrown at the centry*, altho' he was near him till after the party came down and Mr. *Payne* finiſhed his teſtimony with ſaying, that *he perceived nothing but* the talk *that led him to think the Soldiers would fire.*

Mr. *Leigh*, and Mr. *Froſt*, both witneſſes for the priſoners, teſtified, that the barber's boy came up to the people, and pointing at the centry, ſaid, here's the ſon of a b---ch that knocked me down; upon which one of the witneſſes ſaid, the people cried *kill him*---Both ſaid, that the centry ran to the cuſtom-houſe ſteps, knocked at the door, but could not get in---neither of them mention'd any thing thrown at him, nor any attack upon him---he *prim'd and loaded his gun* and *levelled* it; told the people to ſtand off, and called to the main-guard; upon which Capt. *Preſton* and his party come down---Mr. *Bulkly*, ſummoned alſo by the priſoners, teſtified that he thought the centry was in danger, *by the number of people about him, and the noiſe*; and mentioned *no other reaſon* for his thinking ſo---he ſaid that a perſon told Capt. *Preſton*, that they were killing the centry---This perſon was probably one *Thomas Greenwood*, a ſervant in the cuſtom-houſe; for he himſelf declared before the magiſtrates, that he was in the cuſtom-houſe, and went from thence to the main-guard, and told one of the Soldiers, if they did not go down to the centry, he was afraid they would hurt him, *tho' he had not ſeen any perſon inſult him*---This man, at the ſame time depos'd, that he ſaw two or three ſnow balls fall near the ſteps of the cuſtom-houſe, but ſaw no perſon throw any ſtones; tho' he had placed himſelf in the moſt convenient room in the houſe for obſervation---Mr. *Harriſon Gray* mention'd the people round the centry, making uſe of opprobrious language, and threatening; but ſaid nothing of their attacking him, or throwing any thing at him---Mr. *Hinckley* declared, that the people went to the centry, and *at laſt* ſome of them cried *kill him*, but did not ſee any attempt to hurt him---

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* *A ſergeant-major of the 14th teſtified in court, that at eight o'clock, going thro' fore-ſtreet (which leads from the North into Dock-ſquare) he ſaw about two hundred perſons, arm'd with clubs, large ſticks and guns; he was going northward, and they regularly march'd two'a and three's and were a minute paſſing by him; he heard them ſay, damn the dogs, we will knock down the firſt officer or bloody back raſcal that we ſhall meet this night—and much more to the ſame purpoſe. He ſaid, that ſeeing the crowd at the North-End, he was in his regimentals, but ſtopped in a friend's houſe and ſhifted his cloaths——it is preſum'd, that he did not go into his friend's houſe to ſhift his cloaths, while they were paſſing by; for if he did, how could he be ſo particular in relating what they ſaid and did: But the ſhifting the cloaths muſt rather be ſuppos'd, if at all, to be after he heard them, as they paſſed by him, threaten to knock down the ſoldiers. I would then aſk, how it came to paſs, that not one of this number, of 200, who were a minute in paſſing by him, in a bright moon-light evening, ſhould diſcover him in his regimentals? or if they did diſcover him in his regimentals, whence was it that this furious mob who threatened every ſoldier ſo hard, did not put their threats in execution—this ſame witneſs, afterwards, at about nine o'clock, upon his return, in dock-ſquare, heard a great noiſe, and the ſame kind of threatning—ſome ſaid "let us attack the centry, & then the main-guard," others ſaid, "Smith's (or Murray's) barracks", and others "the rope-walks"—the ſergeant, to be ſure, heard and ſaw more than others of the witneſſes did: It is a wonder that he did not ſee the tall gentleman in a red cloke—He ſaid the largeſt number went up royal-exchange lane; but did not ſay whether they then marched two's and three's: Mr. Mitchelſon, who was in a very convenient place to hear and ſee, declared that the largeſt number went up Cornhill—In other inſtances the witneſſes differ in point of facts: Hence it is neceſſary for any one who is deſirous of knowing what the real facts were, to eſtimate the validity of different teſtimonies concerning the ſame facts, according to the characters of the different witneſſes.*

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§ See Page 347. ‖ John Adams Esq. ¶ See Narrative of ye Maſſacre page. 659.
Quid. pa. 60. ∨ vid. Trial of Soldiers pa. 785. & vid. pa. 336.

Mr. *Cornwall* swore, that he saw snow balls and 2 or 3 oyster shells thrown at the centry, but did not think they hit him --he heard several young gentlemen perswading the people to go off, *and believed they all would have gone off, if the Soldiers had not come down*—Mr. *Hulyer* declared, that he came into King-street, and saw the centry and twenty or thirty persons—some boys *at their diversion*—The centry *wav'd his gun* in a way that had a tendency *to exasperate* the people—Mr. *Brewer* saw the centry with his *bayonet breast high*—a number of boys, twenty or more round him, *talking* but *doing nothing*. Mr. *Bailey* was *standing with the centry* on the custom-house steps —saw 20 or 30 boys of about 14 years old— they were throwing pieces of ice at him, *large and hard enough to hurt him*, but did not know whether they hit him. This must appear very strange as he was so near him— —his standing with him on the steps, would lead one to think he was an *acquaintance* of the centry; which is confirmed by another circumstance, for he said that when the party came down, one of the Soldiers put his bayonet to his breast, and the centry told him not to hurt *him*—Mr. *Simpson* swore that the centry knock'd at the custom-house door— that a person came to the door and spoke to him, upon which he turn'd and *loaded his gun*—There was one witness, and I think but one, who mention'd pieces of *sea-coal* thrown at the centry; and that was *Andrew* a Negro—A fellow of a lively imagination indeed!—One, who I believe could tell as good a story even to my lord of H— and give his lordship as circumstantial an account of "the unhappy transaction", as some, who have already had the honor of doing it, & who may *think themselves* to be Andrew's *betters*—he is remarkable for telling *romantick* stories in the circles of his acquaintance—And whether his fancy had *beguil'd* his own judgment, or whether he had a mind to try his success at painting upon so *serious* an occasion, or lastly, whether he was resolv'd to do his utmost to save the prisoners, I pretend not to say; but he certainly made *some folks* believe, that the ashes made of sea-coal burnt with great *savings* in the adjacent offices, were like the cinders thrown out of a blacksmith's shop— *Andrew*'s evidence, if not his *judgment*, was greatly rely'd upon; and the more, because his master, who is in truth an honest man, came into court and swore to his character; and further said, that *Andrew* had told him, that HE *really believ'd* the inhabitants were to blame—It is, I am apt to think, in general true, that no man knows so little of the *real character* of his servant, as the master himself does: It is well known, that the *Negroes* of this town have been *familiar* with the soldiers; and that some of them have been *tamper'd with* to cut *their master*'s throats: I hope *Andrew* is not one of these. His character for integrity and even for *learning*, for he can both *read & write*, has been upon this occasion wrought to so high a pitch, that I am loth even *to hint* any thing that may tend to depreciate it; otherwise, I should say, that there are some, whose kitchens *Andrew* has frequented, who will not give him quite so exalted a character, as others, who had not known him, thought he deserved.— Several others, witnesses for the prisoners testified to the same purpose; that the people encroach'd upon the centry; that he loaded his gun and threatned to fire upon them; and that they in return *dared* him to fire, and throw'd a few snow balls. Mr. *Hall* said, that he presented his gun at the people, and they threw snow balls and some oyster-shells at him; and they hit his gun two or three times --Mr. *Paine* who saw the centry when he was *alone*, and until the party came up and fired, "perceived nothing but *the talk*, that he thought would have induced him or any of the Soldiers to fire": Words are not an assault, and could not warrant him to fire: Mr. *Knox* and others saw nothing thrown at him nor any attack made on him: Mr. ——— and some others said, they saw snow balls and other things thrown at him; but it appears very probable, from the course of the evidence, that if any thing was thrown at him, it was not till he had loaded his gun, threatened to fire, & waved it in such a manner as tended to exasperate people; and as Mr. *Knox* tho't, had snapped his gun. The first assault was made by the centry himself, when upon a foolish provocation *in words* only, he struck the barber's boy: He renewed the assault, when he loaded his gun and presented it upon the people, threatning to fire upon them: In doing this, he put his Majesty's subjects in terror of their lives, against the *law of the land*; and they would have been justified in seizing him at least—If he had thought himself in danger, instead of threatning the lives of others, he must first, according to the law of the land, have retreated if he could, and even *from his post**: Other doctrine, I know, has been strongly inculcated of late, by those who would set up, or *tamely yield* to, an *uncontroulable military* power; but I trust in GOD, it will never be established here: It never can, while the people entertain a just idea of the nature of *civil* government, and are upon their guard against the *daring* encroachments of arbitrary, despotic power. The people were inclin'd to disperse, and did disperse, in the beginning of this *childish* dispute; as appeared by the evidence of Mr. *Parker*: And notwithstanding the *mutual* animosity, if the reader pleases, which afterwards arose between the centry and them, they would have finally dispers'd, in the opinion of another witness, if the party had not come down from the main-guard. ✕ VINDEX. ||

Jan. 1. Continued pa. 361

* *It was sworn before the Magistrates that* he left his post, *and went into* the middle of the street, *& fetch'd a* sweeping stroke *with his gun upon the side of the boy's head which made him reel, &c.—see the testimony at large, in the appendix to the Narrative* [illegible].

SALEM, January 1, 1771.

Last Sunday Capt. Benjamin Calley arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which Place he left the 5th of November, and informs, that the Spaniards are making great Preparations for a War with Great-Britain, which they expected would commence very soon: That Troops are in Motion, and the Fortification of Cadiz are receiving great repairs and Additions: That two English Men of War lately at Cadiz lay upon their Quarters for several Nights, expecting to be boarded by the Spaniards, but left the Place before he sailed: That the Court of London had demanded Six Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimbursement for the Expences which their late Infraction has occasioned, and for compleating the Manilla Ransom: That the Court of Madrid would pay no more than half that Sum, viz. Three Millions; on which the Person sent from London to make the Demand had left Madrid, having waited only nine Hours for an Answer.

BOSTON, January 7.

Capt. Hall, in the Brig Paoli, sailed for London last Wednesday, in whom went Passengers Duncan Stuart, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of New-London, Mr. Joseph Palmer of Germantown, Mr. Wiliam Palfrey, *who is gone on particular Business from Mr.* HANCOCK'*s Store*, and Mr. James Bowdoin, jun.

At the Training of the Marblehead Regiment of Militia, last Week, it is said near 1000 Men, Inhabitants of that Town, appeared under Arms, and made a handsome Appearance.

We hear the Right Hon. George Grenville lay at the Point of Death, when the last Vessel left England.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery begins Drawing this Day—Some Hundreds are disappointed, and many were obliged for the Sake of a Chance to give a Dollar more than the first Cost: Tickets in the next Lottery Letter I, may be had of the Managers—The Scheme will be in our next.

Any Person who will bring or send any Quantity of BEES-WAX to Mr. *HANCOCK*'s Store, by Wednesday Evening next, may have a good Price for the same.

TO BE SOLD,
A handy Sloop about 70 Tons
Burthen. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING next,
At his usual Place of Sale;
BROAD Cloths, fine Midling and coarse of various Colours—Forrest Cloths—Serges—Shalloons—Brolioes—Burdets—Allopeens—Irish Hollands—Dowlas—Checks—Oznabrigs—Mens & Womens Hose—Lawns—Cambricks—Handkerchiefs—a Quantity of Bed Rugs, 6 4, 7-4 & 8-4 wide, House Furniture, viz. Tables, Leather Bottom Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Silver Watches, &c.

Left for Sale at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street——A few Pieces black Callimancoes, blue Shalloons, crimson, blue and black Tammies, stript and plain Camblets, worsted Qualities, scarlet and other Broad Cloths, Duffil, Blankets, 6 Pieces Baize, and a few Reams Writing Paper. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

CHOICE
New CURRANTS,
By the Hundred, Dozen or Single Pound, to be Sold by
Archibald Cunningham,
At his Shop in Fore-Street;
ALSO,
NUtmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Cloves, by the large or small Quantity, with a general Assortment of Groceries.
N. B. Pins No. 4, and all other Sorts.

TAKEN away on Thursday Night the 3d Instant, from along Side a new Brig laying South Side of the Long Wharff, a Boat 16 Feet long, pay'd with Turpenttine and no Paint. Whoever will bring Intelligence of said Boat to the Sign of Admiral Vernon in King-Street, so as the Owner may have her again, they shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid by, JOSEPH HUBBART.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Estate of the late Joseph Green, Esq; deceased, are hereby desired to settle the same with Joshua Green and Ebenezer Storer, Executors.
Boston, January 7, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Barrels of very choice Connecticut Pork. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Chymical and Galenical,
Imported and to be Sold at the Medicine-Store,
At the Sign of the LEOPARD, in Orange-Street,
Just above the Hay-Market, South-End, *BOSTON*, by
DANIEL SCOTT,
Who has a compleat Assortment of simple & compound Medicines, whose Genuineness and Neatness, are warranted to be equal with any that may be found in the best Druggist's Shop in LONDON. ALSO,
Genuine Patenteed Medicines and Medicine Boxes, in the best Order, and of various Prices, fitted to different Climates, with exact and particular Directions for using, and a Variety of other Articles. All which he will sell at a very low Advance for Cash only.

For *LONDON*,
THE Ship John Galley, Ebenezer Symms, Commander, now lying at the Long-Wharff, and will sail in about six Weeks, for Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Thomas Hulme, or the Master on Board the Ship.——Said Hulme has to sell very cheap, Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen, long and short Pipes, Spices of all sorts, Gun Powder by the half Barrel, Tin Plates per the Box, some exceeding fine Florence Oyl by the half Chest or Flask, Russia, Ravens and English Duck, Sewing and Whipping Twine, and a few Pieces of Checks and Irish Linnens. Enquire at the Store next to Mr. Barrack's in Butler's Row.

JACOB HEMET,
DENTIST to her *Majesty*, and the Princess *Amelia*,
BEGS leave to recommend to the public, his newly discover'd *Essence of Pearl*, and *Pearl Dentifrice*, which he has found to be greatly superior not only in elegance, but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for complaints of the *Teeth* and *Gums*: Particularly, they will *preserve the Teeth* in a perfect sound state, even to old age; they render them white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel; *fasten* such as are loose, keep such as are already decayed, from becoming worse, prevent the *Tooth-Ach*, perfectly cure the *Scurvy in the Gums*, and make them grow *firm* and *close* to the teeth; they likewise render the breath delicate, sweet and remedy almost all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums.
Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholesale and retail by W. Bayley, perfumer, in Cockspur-street, near the bottom of the Hay-market; & also by Samuel Deall, in Broad-street, New-York, North-America, & by William Scott in Boston.

David Propert,
Professor of Musick,
TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and Neighbourhood, That he teaches the Harpsicord, Forte Piano, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has imported a Variety of new Musick and Musical Instruments, among which is a very fine Tone Harpsicord, and a Forte Piano, all which he disposes of at Mr. Rogers's, near Peter Chardon, Esq; in Cambridge-Street, Boston.

Window Glass, and large Quart Bottles, to be sold by JOHN GILLISPIE, at his House in Common-Street, or by THOMAS KNIGHT, at the Three Kings in Cornhill. Jan. 7, 1772.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evening next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.
BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Kerseys, scarlet, blue and green Ratteens, wide and narrow crimson, green and red Baizes, Stuffs, Callimancoes, worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns, dark and light-coloured Callicoes, 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linnens, Checks, striped Hollands, Bedticks, a variety of striped, flowered and plain Lawns, silk, kenting and linnen Handkerchiefs, black and olive-colour'd Manchester Velvets, Writing Paper, Womens Tabby Breast Stays, Taffaries by the Piece, flower'd Russels, Sattin Paduasoys and figured Ribbons, crimson Jacket Patterns, black Plush, Silver and Pinchbec Watches, Duffil Blankets, Oznabrigs, &c.
W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.
ALSO, Ten Casks of sorted Hard Ware, consisting of Carpenters Tools, Table Knives, Cuttoes, Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Locks, Hinges, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW EVENING.
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.
A great Variety of GOODS,
Among which are,
BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Kerseys, Strouds, Cotton Velvets, Breeches Patterns, Worsted and mill'd Hose, Worsted and mill'd Caps, Ruggs, Manchester Checks, Irish Linnens, Bed-Ticks, Bed Bunts, a great Variety of Silk, Cotton, Linnen & Lawn Handkerchiefs, Oznabrigs——Also two warranted Watches, one of which is of a remarkable handsome Make, having an elegant Landscape on her Dial-plate.
To-Morrow Evening. A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

(No Extracts receiv'd this Week.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Eleven Whites. NO Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 46 min. after	4	Friday, 58 min. after	7
Tuesday, 32 min. after	5	Saturday, 50 min. af.	8
Wednesday, 21 m. aft.	6	Lord's Day, 40 m. af.	9
Thursday, 16 min. af.	7	Last Qr. 7 Day 8 Eve.	

v vid. Narrative of the Massacre pa. 659.

o vid. pa. 60. Vol. I.

† Hillsborough ‖ By Capt. Willson vide page 343. Vol. 2. & vid. Massacre pa. 60.

‖ Continued page 361. * See the Trial page 785. ♀ vid. Trial pa. 785

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Dwelling-House, near the Chapel in School-Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and in very good Repair. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS application hath been made to the ſubſcribers by five of the proprietors of Aſhburnham, in the county of Worceſter, to call a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip—Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet on Tueſday February 19th, at one o'clock afternoon, at the meeting-houſe in ſaid town, to act upon the following articles.

1. To hear the reports of the ſeveral committees which have not yet reported their doings.

2. To reviſe and examine the ſeveral plans of the diviſons that have heretofore been made of the land there; and to confirm to the proprietors ſuch lots of land, as upon ſuch reviſion and examination ſhall be found to be right.

3. To grant money to diſcharge the debts of the propriety, as agreed upon at the laſt Proprietors meeting, at the White-Horſe Tavern in Boſton, where the whole accompts are to be ſettled at an Adjournment of the meeting for that purpoſe, from Aſhburnham to Boſton.

Boſton, January 3, 1771. BENJ. CHURCH, JOHN MOFFATT, } Committee for calling Pr Meets

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

A Petition in Behalf of the Diſtrict

of *Hubbardſton* in the County of *Worceſter*, praying that certain Perſons may be impowered to collect the remaining Part of the Tax of one Penny per Acre, laid in the Year 1767: Furthermore, ſetting forth, that the Inhabitants have ſettled a Goſpel Miniſter amongſt them, and having no Houſe to meet in for Public Worſhip, and a great Part of the Inhabitants are new Settlers, and their Lands uncultivated and unprofitable, They therefore pray that a Tax may be laid upon all the Lands of the non-reſident Proprietors in the aforeſaid Diſtrict to be paid Yearly for three Years, three Pence per Acre for the firſt Year, two Pence for the ſecond Year, and one Penny for the third, to be applied for Building a Meeting-Houſe.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 3. 1770.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify the Non-reſident Proprietors of ſaid Diſtrict (of the ſecond Part of this Petition) by inſerting the Subſtance thereof in two of the Boſton News-Papers, viz. Edes and Gill's and Draper's, three Weeks ſucceſſively, that they may ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the ſecond Thurſday of the next Sitting of this Court why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, November 7. 1770. Read and concurred,
JNº COTTON, Dep. Secr'y.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of

Royalſton, in the County of *Worceſter*, to the General Court, ſetting forth, That that they have been at very great Charge in clearing Roads, making many coſtly Bridges,—in ſettling a Miniſter, paying his Settlement and ſupporting him, that the ſaid Inhabitants are but few and moſtly under very poor Circumſtances, and to increaſe their Difficulty to pay the Miniſter's Salary, ten Families refuſe to pay any Thing towards the Miniſter's Support on account of their being of the Anna-baptiſts Principles, as they ſay: That there is above three Fourths of the whole Townſhip that belongs to Non-reſident People that are not obliged to pay toward the public Charge of ſaid Town, although their Intereſt therein will greatly advance by the better Settlement of ſaid Town: They therefore pray that they may have ſome Help from the Owners of the Lands to ſupport the Preaching of the Goſpel in ſaid Town for a few Years.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, November 6, 1770.

RESOLVED, That the Prayer of the foregoing Petition be ſo far granted, as that the Petitioners notify the Non-reſident Proprietors of the Town of *Royalſton*, by inſerting the Subſtance of this Petition in two of the *Boſton* News-Papers three Weeks ſucceſſively viz. Meſſrs. *Edes* and *Gill*'s, and *Draper*'s, that they ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the ſecond Wedneſday of the next Seſſion of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, November 20. 1770. Read and concurred,
JNº. COTTON, Dep. Secr'y.

AT a legal Meeting of the Proprietors of Narraganſet Townſhip, No. 1, in the County of York, held in ſaid Northampton, July 25, 1770, was voted the Sum of Eighty Pounds, Lawful Money, to defrey the Charges of ſaid Proprietors for 1770, which is thirteen ſhillings and four pence to each original right in ſaid townſhip.—This is to require the ſeveral Proprietors aboveſaid, to pay the ſame to Samuel Scamman, of Pepperrellboro', Treaſurer for ſaid Propriety, or their Lands will be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of the ſaid Scamman, on the ſecond Wedneſday of March next. The ſale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Day.

Dated at Pepperrellboro' December 20, 1770. Jeremiah Hill, Amos Chaſe, John Noſon, } Proprietors Committee.

From the New-York-Gazette, & Weekly Poſt-Boy, Dec. 24.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the City and Colony of NEW-YORK, and to all the Friends of Liberty in the BRITISH EMPIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHOEVER is acquainted with the true End of Government in general, and the eſſential Principles of a free Government in particular, muſt grant, that when a Subject of the latter is charged with a Crime againſt the State, or an Offence againſt an individual Member of it, the Laws of Juſtice forbid that any undue Meaſures ſhould be practiſed, before his Trial, to prejudice the Public, or the Judges, againſt the Perſon accuſed.

What then muſt the impartial Public think of the Juſtice and Humanity of the Author of the DOUGLIAD? who prompted by Malevolence, has laboured in twelve long periodical Papers, publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, to render me odious to the public, and prejudice my Judges againſt me, before my Trial.—Number III. of thoſe Papers, was pointedly addreſſed to the Grand Jury in an Hand-bill, before they were qualified, to induce them to find a Bill againſt me. The Scurrility, Futility, and Falſhood advanced in thoſe Papers, would long ſince have been anſwered; but that I could not do it effectually, without anticipating before my Trial, the Reaſons and Evidence of my Defence, which no Doubt emboldened him to take the baſe Liberty that appears ſo conſpicuous in thoſe Papers. The Public may reſt aſſured, that the unmanly Productions and Abſurdities of this hidden Genius, ſhall be fully anſwered, whenever I am freed from the above Embarraſſments. The Malevolent, not ſatisfied with all that illiberal and unjuſt Treatment, have, to render me ſtill more odious to the Public, not ſcrupled to declare, that I had ſpirited away one of the principal Witneſſes for the Crown, in the Proſecution depending againſt me, as the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher of the Paper, ſigned A Son of Liberty.

The judicious Reader will find, upon a careful Peruſal of the following Affidavits, what Ground there is for that malicious Charge. For by them it evidently appears, that Michael Cummins, and two Boys of Mr. Parker's, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to Mr. Parker's Office at the Time of the Publication of the Paper in Queſtion; and that the former did not work in the Printing-Office when the Paper was publiſhed. And 'tis well known, that no Dependance was put on the Boy's Evidence, becauſe they could not bring the Charge home to me. It alſo appears from the Face of theſe Affidavits, that Meſſrs. Anthony and John Car were in Mr. Parker's Office, at the Time of the Publication of a Paper ſigned A Son of Liberty, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and that they have not at any one Time ſince that, been 24 Hours out of this City, but have proſecuted their Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. Theſe Promoters of Falſhoods muſt neceſſarily be drove as there is no other principal Evidence that has left this City ſince the Publication of that Paper but Mr. Parker, to aſſert, that I have poiſon'd him, or in ſome other Way, put a period to his Life, or confeſs that they have done me great Injuſtice. But that the impartial Public may judge for themſelves, the above-mentioned Affidavits are here inſerted at Length.

New-York, ſs. ANTHONY CAR, *of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that he worked as a Journeyman with Mr. James Parker, of the ſaid City, deceaſed, when a certain Paper, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned a Son of Liberty, was printed in his Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, and Grand Jury, for the Body, City and County of New-York, reſpecting the Author or Publiſher of the ſaid Paper, That the Deponent hath not at any one Time, ſince the Publication of the ſaid Paper, been Twenty four Hours out of this City, nor ſecreted himſelf, but hath proſecuted his Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. The Deponent further ſaith, that two Boys, belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, a Journeyman, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to the ſaid Office, the Night of the Publication of the ſaid Paper and that Michael Cummins was not in the ſaid Office, when the ſaid Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent ſaith not.*

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me. } ANTHONY CAR.
ANDREW GAUTIER, Aldn.

New-York, ſs. JOHN CAR, *of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that he worked as an Apprentice with Mr. James Parker, of the ſaid City, deceaſed, when a certain Paper, directed "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned a Son of Liberty, was printed in his Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, and Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, reſpecting the Author or Publiſher of the ſaid Paper, that the Deponent hath not at any one Time ſince the Publication of the ſaid Paper, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, nor ſecreted himſelf, but hath proſecuted his Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. The Deponent further ſaith, that two Boys, belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, a Journeyman, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to the ſaid Office the Night of the Publication of the ſaid Paper, and that Michael Cummins was not in the ſaid Office when the ſaid Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent ſaith not.*

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me } JOHN CAR.
ANDREW GAUTIER, Aldn.

The World will doubtleſs be at no Loſs to determine, why my Trial has been hitherto delayed, for it is evident, that it proceeds from an inſufficiency of Proof to convict me.

The Public may remember, that ſhortly after the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York" made its Appearance, the General Aſſembly addreſſed the Lieutenant-Governor, to iſſue his Proclamation of a Reward of One Hundred Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhould diſcover the Author or Authors, Aiders or Abettors, of the Publication of that Paper, ſo that he or they might be convicted, & oevr & above the Reward promiſed, his Majeſty's Pardon was tendered to any of the Accomplice or Accomplices, who ſhould diſcover the Author, &c. as may be ſeen at large in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, of the 25th of December, 1769.

Early in February, an Information was lodged againſt Mr. Parker, as the Printer of the ſaid Paper, and a Council called, before whom he and one of his Boys, together with Meſſrs. A. and J. Car, were examined, touching the Author. In this Examination, 'tis ſaid, he was threatned, if he did not diſcover the Author, with a Complaint againſt him to the Government, which might endanger his Place in the Poſt-Office. Mr. Parker knowing his Journeyman and Apprentices had been examined, as he had no opportunity to conſult the Author, upon the Promiſe of the Lieut. Governor and Council that he ſhould not be proſecuted as the Printer, informed them, as is ſaid, that I had brought the Manuſcript to him to be printed. 'Tis ſuppoſed that it was by Order of the Council, that Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden, on the 8th of February laſt, iſſued his Warrant to bring me before him, to be interrogated about the Charge. I was accordingly brought to his Chamber, where I declined to give any Satisfaction on that Head, and upon my refuſing to give Bail, I was committed to Goal. In April Term the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, found a Bill of Indictment againſt me, charging me as the Author of a Libel againſt the General Aſſembly, &c. &c. &c. &c. To which I plead, Not Guilty; and as the Indictment was brought in ſo late in the Term that I could not be tried, I deſired to be admitted to Bail which the Court granted, when I entered into Recognizance with two Securities, each in the Sum of £. 250, and myſelf in £. 500, for my Appearance at the next Term. Since that two Terms have elapſed; the Public therefore will we ſurpriſed to be informed, that on Thurſday the 13th Inſtant, about Noon, I was ſerved by the Serjeant at Arms with an Order to attend the Houſe of Aſſembly then ſitting, upon which I told him I would go with him immediately. Being brought to the Bar of the Houſe, Mr. Speaker informed me that I was charged by a Member with being the Author or Publiſher of a Paper directed "to the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned, a Son of Liberty; and that I was, by an Order of the Houſe, to anſwer to the Queſtion, Whether I was or was not Guilty: Upon which I aſked who were my Accuſers, or what the Evidences to ſupport the Charge. Here I was interrupted by Mr. De Noyellis who called me to Order, telling me I had no Liberty to ſpeak; in which Declaration Mr. Speaker immediately joined, and added, that I was not to ſpeak till I aſked Liberty of the Houſe, by the Speaker, to ſpeak. I replied, that I underſtood I was ordered to proceed to anſwer the Queſtion. Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, and declared, "that if I was not "ſilenced he would move for a Contempt of the "Houſe," and added, "that he made no Doubt "from the Evidence that he was furniſhed with, "the preſumptive Proofs he would make, it would "appear that I was the Author or Publiſher of "the Paper." Upon this Mr. Clinton roſe & obſerved, that from what had paſſed in the Houſe, he did not ſuppoſe that it was the Deſign of the Houſe to prevent my offering any Suggeſtion or Arguments why I ſhould not anſwer to the Queſtion or the Charge, provided I treated the Houſe with proper Decency and Reſpect. To which the Houſe agreed," I then aſked the Speaker if I might proceed. Leave being granted, I proceeded in the following Manner: "Mr. Speaker, as I have not had any Time or Notice to prepare for defending myſelf againſt this Charge, and being unaccuſtomed to ſpeak in public Courts, eſpecially at ſo reſpectable a Bar as that of the Repreſentatives of the People, it cannot be expected that I can ſay much on the Subject; and as I have the greateſt Deference for the Repreſentatives of the People, for theſe Reaſons I hope the Honourable Houſe will put the moſt favourable Conſtruction on what I may ſay on the Occaſion. Mr. Speaker, the Charge is too indefinite, but if the Honourable Houſe means by the Paper in Queſtion, a certain Paper ſigned a Son of Liberty, which this Houſe and the Grand Jury have declared to be a Libel, I cannot anſwer to the Queſtion for two Reaſons." Here Mr. De Noyellis again interrup-

// See the Paper page 10. V vid. page 110. q vid. pa. 2. —— vid. pa. 45.

ced me, by moving the House to read the Paper signed a Son of Liberty, entered on their Journals of the last Sessions. To which the House agreed, and the Paper was accordingly read.

After which Mr. Speaker told me I might proceed: Accordingly I told Mr. Speaker, that two reasons rendered it improper for me to answer the question; First, that the paper just read to me, had been declared by the honorable House to be a Libel; that the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, had also declared it to be a Libel, and found a Bill of Indictment against me as the Author of it; therefore that I could not answer a question that would tend to impeach myself, or might otherwise be improper for me to answer. Secondly, that this honorable House had addressed the Lieut. Governor to issue his proclamation, to offer a reward of £.100 to any person that would discover the author or publisher of the paper signed a Son of Liberty, in order that he might be proceeded against according to Law; that in consequence thereof information had been made, and a prosecution was commenced and is now depending against me in the Supreme Court, where the matter would be tried by a jury of my Peers; that as the honorable House was a party in the present question, and the prosecution was commenced at their instance, I conceived they ought not to take cognizance of the matter; and I questioned whether any instance could be produced on the Journals of the House of Commons, of their taking cognizance of a supposed Libel against them, when the supposed author or publisher was under prosecution in a court of justice; that I conceived such a procedure would be an infraction of the laws of justice, which forbid that a British subject should be punished twice for one and the same offence; for if he could be punished twice, he may be seven times, and no line could be run where the punishment might end. These, Mr. Speaker, are my reasons for not answering to the question: But I desire the honorable House would be pleased to remember, that I would not be understood to deny or affirm any thing concerning the paper in question." Mr. De Noyellis then rose and said, that I might be made to answer the question, for the House had power to make me answer: That it is a rule in the courts below, to oblige a person charged, to plead Guilty or not Guilty, or be subject to the punishment of *pain Fort et dure*. To which Mr. Clinton replied, that the House had power to throw me over the Bar, or out of the Windows, but that the publick would judge of the justice of it.

Upon which Mr. James DeLancey rose & said, that the House had indulged me to assign Reasons why I should not answer the Question: To which I replied, I wanted no Indulgence of the House. After a short Debate, Mr. Clinton rose and said, that his residence was so far removed from the means of authentic information respecting my prosecution, that he could not depend on what he had heard concerning it. He confessed that the newspaper, and sundry persons had informed him that a prosecution had been commenced against me, in consequence of the Address of that House to the Lieutenant Governor, but he could not determine on such evidence; he therefore moved the House to order the clerk of the Council, and clerk of the Supreme Court to attend the House next morning at Ten o'clock, to inform them whether the Order of Council to Mr. Chief Justice Horsemanden, to issue his warrant against me, was in consequence of the Address of the House to the Lieutenant Governor, and whether I was in consequence thereof indicted, and whether the Assembly was an object of the indictment.

The House, as I understood, agreed that those Gentlemen should accordingly attend. Mr. Speaker then asked the House what Entry they would have made on my Affair. Several of the Members answered, the common Entry, with the Substance of the Reasons I assigned why I would not answer to the Question. A Draught was accordingly made, which Mr. Speaker read to the House. Upon hearing it, I apprehended that my second Reason for not answering the Question, was not fully expressed, & therefore told Mr. Speaker that I should be glad if the House would order the Substance of the Reason to be more fully entered. Mr. De Noyellis then declared, that if I persisted in the second Reason, he would move the House against me for a Breach of Privilege. Upon this a short Debate commenced, in the Course of which I conceived that my Meaning was not clearly understood; I therefore desired Mr. Speaker to ask Leave of the Hon. House to let me say a sentence or two by way of Explanation. Leave being granted, I told the Honourable House that I had the highest Respect and Esteem for the Representatives of the People, but that in Exoneration of myself I must say, that the precise Idea I intended to convey in the second Reason was, that as the Prosecution had been commenced, and was then depending against me, at the Instance of the Honourable House, I conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of Justice, for them to take Cognizance of the Matter again. Some of the Members appearing to have some Doubt about the strict Meaning of what I had said, Mr. Speaker desired me to commit my Answers to Writing, which I accordingly did in the Words following the Question put to me, which the Reader may see at large, in the Extract of the Journals of the Assembly, respecting this Transaction.

After Mr. Speaker had read my Answer to the House, he declared, that what I had committed to Writing, reflected more upon the Honour and Dignity of the House, than what I had said before; upon which Mr. James Jauncy, & Mr James De Lancey declared it was clearly a Breach of Privilege. Mr. Clinton then rose and said, That he could by no Means consider my Answer as a Breach of Privilege. For that the House had put a Question to me, & determined that I might assign Reasons why I should not answer it. That what I had wrote, were only my Reasons or Opinion why I ought not to answer to the Question.—Upon this, Mr. De Noyellis observed, That he was surpris'd that any Member of that House should attempt to vindicate an Insult offered to the Honour and Dignity of that House. To which Mr. Clinton replied, That he was far from vindicating an Insult offered to the Honour & Dignity of the House; but that he conceived the honor & dignity of it would be better supported by Justice, than by straining its Authority. At length the Question was put, (as I understood it) Whether I was not guilty of a Breach of Privillege and Contempt of the Authority of the House; Which was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner as appears by the Votes. It was ordered, that I should ask Pardon of the House.

Upon which Mr. Speaker looked towards me and (as I understood) put the Question. I answered, That rather than resign the Rights & Privileges of a British Subject, I would suffer my Right Hand to be cut off at the Bar of the House. Mr. Speaker then, by Order of the House, put the Question, Whether I should, Yea or Nay, ask Pardon of the House? To which I answered, That I had not committed any Crime. Some of the Members then ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take me into Custody. As no order of the House had then been made to warrant him to do it, I told them that Mr. Serjeant knew his Duty better than to lay a Finger on me, without a formal Order of the House, and charged him to do it at his Peril. Mr. Speaker was then ordered to make out his Warrant to the Goal-Keeper of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to receive me into safe & secure Custody, &c. While the Clerk was making out the Warrant, as I wrote my Reasons for not answering the Question in a great Haste, I asked the Speaker for a Copy of them. Mr. James De Lancey answered, that as I had committed a Breach of Privilege, I was not intitled to it. It was accordingly refused. The Warrant to the Goal Keeper being finished, it was given to the Serjeant at Arms; and as I could not gather from what had past in the Honse, that any Order of the House had been made or entered, commanding him to take me into Custody; I told him that was no Authority for him, & therefore charged him again at his Peril, not to lay a Hand upon me without an Order of the House: He notwithstanding took hold of my Arm; Upon which I took the Spectators Witnesses, that I was deprived of my Liberty by Force, without an Order from the House. Some of the Members then cried out to him to do his Duty, that there was an Order of the House. Upon which I came with him to this Place. Thus I have given the Reader a particular Account of the Cause for which I have been deprived of my Liberty, and hope he will pardon my being so circumstantial and the Egotism in it. There have been so many Misrepresentations of this Matter artfully spread abroad, that it was judged proper to enter into the former, and the frequent Interruptions I met with, which necessarily occasioned many short Sentences unavoidably produced the latter; all which, I flatter myself, will sufficiently apologize for me to the delicate Reader. The principal facts are incontestibly proved by the following Extracts of the Votes.

Extract from the Printed Votes of the General Assembly now sitting 13th December, 1770.

A Motion was made by Mr. De Noyellis, in the Words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I Move, That Alexander M'Dougall may be ordered to attend forthwith at the bar of this house, to answer to a complaint I have to make against him, for being the supposed author or publisher of a certain paper, directed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and "Colony of New-York;" and signed, A Son of Liberty, dated the 16th of December, 1769. And a Debate arising upon the said Motion, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative, in manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.		For the Negative.
Mr. Boerum,	Col. Seaman,	Col. Woodhull
Mr. Rapaljie,	Mr. Billop,	
Mr. Clenton,	Capt. Seaman,	
Mr. De Witt,	Mr. Kissam,	
Mr. Ten Eyck,	Mr. Van Cortlandt,	
Mr. DeNoyellis,	Capt. DeLancey,	
Mr. Gale,	Col. Phillips,	
Mr. Jauncey,	Mr. DeLancey,	
	Mr. Van Kleeck.	

Ordered therefore, That Alexander M'Dougall attend the House forthwith.

Ordered, That the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, serve him with a Copy of this Order forthwith.

The Serjeant at arms attending at the door, was called in; and being asked what he had done with respect to summoning Alexander M'Dougall to attend at the bar of this house, answered, that he was attending accordingly.

The said Alexander M'Dougal being then called in, Mr. Speaker acquainted him, that he was charged by a Member of this house, with being the author or publisher of a certain paper entered on the printed Journals of this House, on the 18th Day of December, 1769, Page (45) directed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City "and Colony of New-York;" and the same being read, Mr. Speaker asked him, Whether or not he was the author or publisher of the same? To which said M'Dougall replied, "That as the Grand Jury and House of Assem- "bly had declared the Paper in Question to be a Libel, "he could not answer to the Question. 2ndly. That "as he was under Prosecution in the Supreme Court, he "conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of "Justice, to punish a British Subject twice for one Of- "fence, for that no Line could be run—that he might "be punished without End: But he would not be un- "derstood to deny the Authority of the House to punish "for a Breach of privilege, when no Cognizance is ta- "ken of it in another Court."

And upon Mr. Speaker's asking, Whether the foregoing words of said M'Dougall, were not a contempt of the Authority of this House? A Debate arose, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner following, viz.

For the Affirmative.		For the Negative.
Mr. De Noyellis,	Mr. Boerum,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. De Lancey,	Mr. Ten Eyck,	Mr. Van Cortlandt
Mr. Jauncey,	Mr. Van Kleeck,	Col. Woodhull,
Capt. DeLancey,	Mr. Rapaljie,	Capt. Seaman,
Mr. Billopp,	Col. Seaman,	Mr. Clinton.
Mr. Kissam,	Col. Phillips.	

Resolved therefore, That Alexander M'Dougall in his above Reply, does deny the authority of this House, and is therefore guilty of a high contempt.

And the said M'Dougal refusing to ask Pardon of the House for the said contempt.

Ordered therefore, That the said M'Dougall be taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms attending this House.

Ordered, That the Speaker issue his Warrant to the Goal Keeper of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to receive the said M'Dougall, into safe and secure Custody, and him to keep Prisoner in the common Goal of the said City and County, until he shall be thence discharged by due course of Law; and that the Serjeant at Arms convey the said M'Dougal, and deliver him to the Keeper of the said Goal."

It may not now be improper to remind the Reader, that I was, in the Law Sense, in Bonds, as the supposed Author of that Paper, when I was taken first by the Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the House to be brought to the Bar. That when I was brought there, and charged as the Author or Publisher of the Paper, signed A Son of Liberty, and the Question put to me, Whether or not I was the Author or Publisher. Not a Spark of Evidence was exhibited to the House before me to prove the Charge. That, by the Determination of the House, I was allowed to assign Reasons, if I had any, provided I offered them with Decency and Respect to the House, why I should not answer the Question. The Public then are left to judge, Whether there is any Insult or Contempt of the authority of the House in the Reasons I assigned for not answering the Question.

And whether the Liberties and Privileges of a British Subject can be secure, if an Exception to the Jurisdiction of the highest Tribunal of the Nation, is to be considered as a Contempt of its Authority. Tis the dreadful Condition of a Slave when he is injured, to be confined only to utter his Sense of it by Groans. But 'tis the peculiar Right and Privilege of British Freemen, not only to assert, but to complain of a Violation of their Rights. This is the very Spirit and Genius of our glorious and much envied Constitution; a Constitution, purchased at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thousands. Let not my Friends then be concerned for my present Sufferings, but so far as the Cause of Liberty suffers. For myself, I feel none; and notwithstanding the Sneers of temporizing Sycophants about "my regaining Paradise." A Goal, for a noble Cause, with a self-approving Conscience, is, to me, a Paradise, compared to a conscious Baseness, even with all the Smiles of the Great.

For the many Visits I have received from my Friends of all Ranks, I am affected with sincere Gratitude. They may rest assured, that none of their Rights shall be silently resigned, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,

New-Goal, De- 22, 1770. } ALEXANDER M'DOUGAL.

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quid pa. 2. 1 page 110.

◊ See Page 10. ∨ a Mode of Punishment when the Person accused of a Crime wont plead, ~~answer~~, they are laid on their backs, and weights put on their Breast, and so encreased till the Criminal is presst to Death, during the Interim he is fed w.th old Crusts, and drinks Puddle Water.